National Institute of Child Health and Human Development The EA Program Fall Technical Assistance Seminar: What is Community Based Participatory Research? Hilton Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. November 3, 2007

ENGAGING PARTNERS IN RESEARCH

Marinelle Payton, M.D., Ph.D., M.S., M.P.H.
Assistant Dean for Research and Program Development
Director and Principal Investigator, Institute of Epidemiology
and Health Services Research and Center of Excellence in Minority Health
Jackson State University, College of Public Service, School of Health Sciences



OBJECTIVES

PROJECTS

LESSONS LEARNED

RECOMMENDATIONS



GROWING LITERATURE ON CBPR

- Institute of Medicine Report.
- Special Issues/Sections of Journals.
- National Institutes of Health Interagency Work Group on CBPR.
- •Funding Opportunities through agencies such as National Institutes of Health, National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities, Robert Wood Johnson, W.K. Kellogg.



DEFINITION

Program "Collaborative approach to research that equitably involves all partners in the research process and recognizes the unique strengths that each brings. CBPR begins with a research topic of importance to the community with the aim of combining knowledge and action for social change to improve community health and eliminate health disparities."

-- W.K. Kellogg Community Scholar's (2001)



Partnering Research Projects



Why Partner?

- Help set priorities including health concerns.
- •Find solutions to a community health problem.
- Promote trust.
- Translate evidence to practice.
- Promote community capacity building.
- Use community skills to address goals and objectives.
- The opportunity...for communities and science to work
- in tandem to ensure a more balanced set of political, social,
- economic, and cultural priorities, which satisfy the demands
- of both scientific research and communities at higher risk.

-- John Hatch et al., 1993



Public Health Problems in Mississippi

Mississippi ranks poorly on many health indicators ...

- No. 1 in deaths from heart disease
- •No. 1 in diabetes
- •No. 1 in obesity
- •No. 2 in hospitalizations and ER visits
- •No. 5 in the percent of population without health insurance (Source: Healthy People 2010)



Health Disparities in African Americans in Mississippi

- ... a significantly higher risk of:
- premature death...
- developing major chronic disease ...
- experiencing poorer health care ...

"Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and the most inhumane"

--The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Chicago, March 25, 1966



Mission

To address and eliminate the health inequalities affecting minorities through innovative programs in

- community outreach and information sharing;
- research on health disparities;
- •education;
- career development training.



Vision

To contribute to understanding and addressing health disparities, problems and needs, especially in Mississippi.



Goals

- Strengthen university-community ties.
- Understand community needs.
- •Expand minority health research and education.
- •Encourage students to participate in research projects and enter careers in minority health.
- •Enhance dissemination and application of research.



Projects

- Community Outreach
- Research
 - Cancer
 - •CVD
 - Obesity
 - Translational
 - Lead Poisoning
 - Katrina
 - •HIV/AIDS (Health Literacy)
- Pilot Projects
- Education
- Training

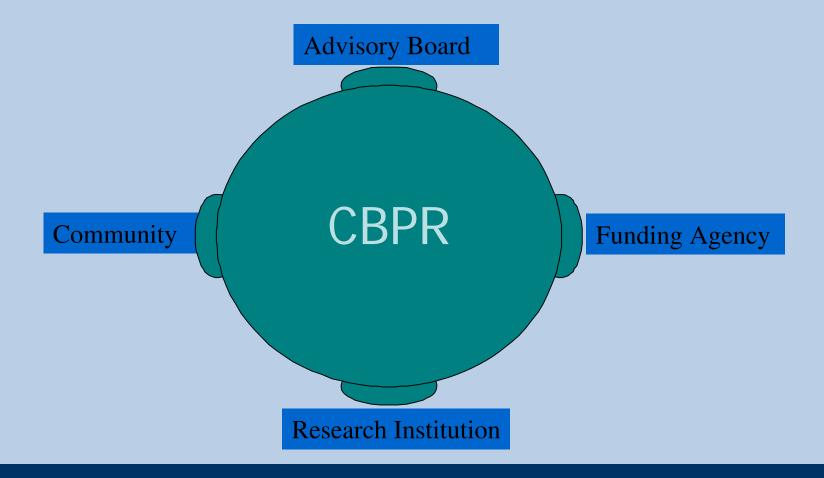


Activities

- Community-based Participatory Research
- "Community Health Leadership Forum"
- Research Symposium
- •Summer Research Career Development Institute
- University of Pittsburgh
- "Eliminating Health Disparities Conference"
- Workshops
 - Research Skills Workshop
 - •GIS
 - •SAS
 - Grant Writing
 - Pyramid to Success
 - •HIV/AIDS Training
 - Cultural Sensitivity



Partnership Table





FUNDING AGENT

For Example ---

National Institutes of Health CDC Other Programs, Foundations



Community

Grass Root Activist Concerned Citizen Church School System Business Government Industry Etc.



Advisory Board Members

Funding Opportunities
Grant writing
Identify procedures and policies



University

Investigators with Management Experience Investigators with Scientific Research Experience Epidemiologist Biostatistician/Evaluator Community Outreach Specialist Graduate Students



PROCESS

- ■Set Priorities.
 - Identify university and community strengths and challenges.
 - Discuss all stages of activities with partners.
 - ■Establish Infrastructure.
- Selection of Research Question.
- ■Funding Opportunities.
- Proposal Development.
- ■Study Design and Methods.
- ■Intervention Development, Implementation.
- Recruitment and Retention.
- Data Collection
- Evaluation and Interpretation of Findings.
- ■Dissemination of Findings.
- ■Establish Ongoing Long-term Relationship.



Most Significant Accomplishments

- Community Based Participatory Research.
- Developed the "Scientific Road Map to Eliminate Health Disparities in Mississippi."
- Epidemiology and Health Services
 - Institute of Epidemiology and Health Services Research.
 - National Center for Biodefense Communications.
- Minority Health
 - Center of Excellence in Minority Health.
- State-of-the-Art Surveillance Laboratory.
- Community and University Resources.



Most Significant Lessons Learned

- Takes time and energy to build trust, bridge cultural gaps and develop lasting relationships.
- Establish MOUs in the beginning stages (e.g., distribution of funds).
- Develop a balance in responsibilities among partners.



Most Significant Lessons Learned

Jointly –

- Define collaborative and equitable partnership.
- Set goals and objectives.
- Identify university and community strengths and challenges.
- •Identify partners who represent the community.
- Obtain support and involve key community persons.
- ■Establish procedures for dissemination.
- Construct questionnaires.

Sustainable goals – Best acheivedd by involving the community.



RECOMMENDATIONS

To Engage in Effective Partnership ---

- Identify and address ethnic, cultural, and social factors.
- Design study to community's culture.
- Design study to community's need.
- Design study on social and structural determinants of health.
- •Include participants in all aspects of study design, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination.
- •Include partners to disseminate all findings.
- Development a long-term commitment (follow-up).



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Build on strengths and resources within the community.
- Facilitate partnership for all stages of the Project.
- ■Empower communities to be players ('Active').



"Love thy neighbor."



"Science looks for truth, practice looks for what works. What works is true, and what is true works."

-- Guy Stewart, 1963

